MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

PASSAGE OF THE PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW THROUGH THE SENATE.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 9, 1854. The bill for the suppression of Intemperance has

his moment passed the Senate by the following vote. every Senator being in his sent :

AYES-Messre Bishop, Bradford, Butta, M. H. Clark, W. Clark Z. Clark, Danforth. Dickinson. Dorrance, Field, Halsey, Hopkins' Lessing, Menroe, Putnam, Richards, Robertson, Sherrill, Walker, William, William, W. hitney, Williams—II. forss—Barnard, Barr, Blakely, Brooks, Crosby, Hitchcock, Hutch-Pratt, Spencer, Watkins, Yost—II.

There has been no amendment to the bill since it came from Committee of the Whole, except inserting the word "December" for August thus making the hill take effect on the first day of December.

The vote on this amendment was-Ayes, 18: Noes,

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 9, 1854. The House Committee to investigate the Gardiner claim commenced its operations to day. Controller Whittlesey was called before them to advise and give a history of the

A pointion to the President to suspend the trial of John Charles Gardiner is in circulation. The number of signers is small thus far. -

Persons writing to agents in the Departments on personal affairs must pay the postage in future. An official notice from the State Department says that postage can be allowed

IXXIIID CONGRESS FIRST SESSION

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 9, 1854.
Mr. SUMNER presented several remonstrances against
the Nebraska bill.
Mr. SEWARD presented a similar remonstrance from
the students of Hamilton College, New York; also, a remonstrance 100 feet long, signed by 3,000 persons, with
their places of residence, in Brooklyn.
Also of the Philadelphia Female Anti Slavery Society.
Mr. CASS presented a similar remonstrance.

r. CASS presented a similar remonstrance.
r. WALKER reported back the Homestead bill, with panimous recommendation from the Committee in its It was then postponed, and made the special order of

It was then postponed, and made the special order of next Monday week.

A private bill was passed.

A bill amendatory of the act dividing Arkansas into two Judicial Districts, was taken up and passed.

The bill to compensate William Burt for the use of his Solar Compass in surveying public lands was taken up. It gives him a gratuity for his invention—the sale of his instrument not yielding him any remuneration.

Mr. CASS and Mr. STUART supported the bill.

Messrs. ADAMS, EVANS and DAWSON opposed it.

The question was then taken on the amendment—Yeas 16, Nays 14—no quorum.

A second vote was taken by yeas and nays—Yeas 17, Nays 15.

Nays 15.

Mr. NORRIS objected to the passage of the bill, and it

was laid over.

The bill to promote the efficiency of the army by providing a retired list for disabled officers, which yesterday was ordered to be engrossed, was taken up, the question being on its passage—Yeas 21, Nays 3—no quorum.

The question was then taken by yeas and nays, and no quorum voted. And then the Senate, at one o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. DEAN made an ineffectual attempt to introduce the

Mr. DEAN made an ineffectual attempt to introduce the following resolution:

Restrict, That it be referred to the Committee of Foreign Affairs to inquire into the cause of recent outrages by the Spanish authorities at Havana on the property and persons of American editions, and report what legislation by Congress, or what action by the Government is necessary to procure indemnity therefor, and security against their future repetition, and particularly whether our neutrality law as regards. Spain cught to be repealed or suspended.

Mr. KUTTREDGE wished to present the remonstrance of three thousand citizens of New Hampshire against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, which was objected to. So the paper could not be presented under the rule.

The House then went into Committee on the Minnesota Land bill.

Among the amendments made was one offered by Mr. KERR, that the money arising from the sale of the reserved sections shall be paid to those States which have received no grants for internal improvements of land, according to their Federal representation in Congress.

The Chairman, Mr. PHELPS, overruled the amendment us not being germain to the bill under consideration, but

as not being germain to the bill under consideration, bu his decision was not sustained by the Committee—50

his decision was not sustained by the Committee—39 against 84.

If Mr. KERR (N. C.) assigned as the motive for offering the amendment, justice to the old States.

Mr. DEAN (N. Y.) opposed the amondment as the Democratic party has always held it unconstitutional to distribute the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the States from the Treasury, the old States were not here asking alms of the Government—New-York asked nothing. He was born in that State and expected always to live there, and hoped never to see the day when she will come here asking for money. He wanted to reserve the public lands for actual settlers.

Mr. WHEFF ER (N. Y.) and he should like to know

WHEELER (N.Y) said he should like to know Mr. WHEELER (N. Y.) said he should have to know who authorized the gentleman to speak for New York? He knew his colleague had the Administration in charge as well as the Kinderhook District, but not the interests of the whole State of New York, which has 32 representatives besides himself on this floor to speak for her. When she needs the patriotic services alone of the gentleman from Kinderhook, he will probably be duly notified to that effect.

effect.

Mr. TAYLOR (Ohio) moved to amend Mr. Kerr's amendment, so as to divide the proceeds of the sales of the reserved alternate sections among all the States for internal improvements and education. He wanted general, not partial distribution.

Mr. OLDS (Ohio) said he was opposed to the amendment. If any distribution, it should be among the inhabitants of the States, as one man was as much entitled as mother to the division, and offered an amendment to that effect.

Mr. STANTON (Ky.) caused the fortieth rule to be read—as follows:
"No member shall vote on any question in the event of which he

is immediately and particularly interested."

Mr. JONES (Tenn) inquired whether this rule was enforced on the passage of the Senate's resolution distributing books among members.

The CHAIRMAN replied it was not for him to decide who are interested. Every gentleman must determine that for himself.

who are interested. Every gentleman must determine that for himself.

Mr. OLDS'S amendment was rejected.

Mr. MATTESON (N. J.) moved for a modification of Mr. Kerr's amendment to read, "the money arising from "the sale of the alternate sections shall be paid to all the "States in proportion to Federal representation in Congress." He asked Mr. Dean by what authority he had informed the House New-York does not ask nor will she receive her portion of the public domain?

Mr. DEAN said he was glad of the opportunity of replying. New York does not want any of the proceeds of the public lands, and he said this on the authority of the people of New York as expressed at the ballot box, for when General Jackson announced his opposition to that policy they sustained him. The people of New York abide by the Constitution, and that instrument confags no such powers.

by the Constitution, and that instrument confags no such powers.

Mr. MATTESON resumed—Gen. Jackson is raked up here, ch? That's it, is it? [Laughter and a voice, "You "could not rake up a better man."] The gentlemun may represent the portion of New York the other end of the avenue, but not here. He referred to the New York Leg islature for their opinion, and he asked his colleague whether the Canal Board a short time ago did not resolve to apply to Congress for her portion of the proceeds of the public hands.

public lands.

Mr RICHARDSON—I rise to a question of order. The gentleman's remarks are not pertinent.

Mr. MATTESON—A good deal said here is not pertinent. [A voice, "Impertinent sometimes."—ha' ha']

The CHAIRMAN said the gentlemen will confine him-

The CHAIRMAN said the gentlemen win countries to the amendment.

Mr. MATTESON—I will try to do so.

Mr. DEAN—Will my colleague yield the floor?

Mr. MATTESON said he could not be interrupted.

New York has two great works in contemplation, to aid which she looks to receive what is honestly due her. He alluded to the ship canal around the Falls of Niagara, and the calargement of the Eric Canal; though these works are within New York they are of national importance, and in which the West and the East are interested. He would say here, without fear of contradiction, that New-York does want, and asks for, her share.

Mr. ELGENCE, in a low voice—Let's give it to her.

Mr. FLORENCE, in a low voice—Let's give it to her.
Mr. MATTESON said he was in favor of grants of lands
for railroad purposes, and therefore supported the pending bill.
Mr. RISHOD, PERM

bill.

BISHOP PERKINS (N.Y..) rose to say, Newdesires her share of the proceeds of the public
s: she evidenced it during a Democratic Administraby taking a part of the deposit fund tendered to her.
RICHARDSON, rising. said—I have a duty to

Mr. FLORENCE—Se has Mr. Perkins.

Mr. RICHARDSON—I ask the gentleman to confine the thing of the bill before the House, as there is much ther territorial business to be transacted.

Mr. KERR—Is the gentleman in order?

Mr. PERKINS—I am nearly through. [Laughter.] All have to say is this—New York, by her acceptance of the eposite fund, has shown her disposition to take her full have to the public money.

deposite fund, has shown her disposition that of the public money.

Mr. MATTESON'S amendment rejected, 70 to 88.

Mr. KERE'S agreed to, 87 to 61.

Mr. KERE'S agreed to, 87 to 61.

Mr. ORE (S. C) offered an amendment—agreed that Mr. ORE (S. C) offered an amendment to time only on presents to land shall be issued from time to time only on the completion of every 20 miles of the proposed road

-if road not finished in ten years no further patents to issue.

to issue.

Mr. GRAV (Kv.) offered an amendment ground lands to the old States for railroad purposes. Ruled out of order. The Committee rose and the bill, as amended, was reported to the House.

Mr. HAMLIN moved to lay it on the table. Not ar-

ported to the House.

Mr. HAMILIN moved to lay it on the table. Not 31 ried; 68 against 101.

Mr. GRAY asked whether there was no way by which a bill of the character he had proposed could not be brought before the House. The Committee of the public lands refusing to report one for the benefit of the old States.

The SPEAKER said he could not now decide that question. Under the operation of the previous question, Mr. Kerr's amendment, paying the money derived from the sales of the reserved sections of land to those States which have received no grants of land for internal improvements according to their federal representation in Congress was concurred in. Yeas 35; Nays 84.

*YEAS—Mesers Alben, Appleton, Ball Bement, Benson, Boyos, Bridges Brooks, Dug, Carpenter, Gasha Chandler, Chase, Chasalan, Clingman, Cox, Grecker Gullom, Davis (R. I.) Deat, Dick, Dicklinson, Edmands, Hemundson, Everhart, Keving, Farley, Farlkner, Franklin, Goods, Gordrich, Gray, Haven, Heister, Hill, Howe, Jones (N Y Kitt, Kerr, Kidwell, Kittrodec Kintz, Litcher, McColloch, McMullen, McQueen, Matterson, Maurice, Mealin, Middleav arth, Millson, Morgan, Morrison, Murray, Oliver, (N. Y.) Pertkins, (N. Y.) Pratt Pringle, Puryear, Ready, Ross, Ritchie, Rogers, Russell Sahin, Sage, Seward, Shaw, Simmons, Smith (Va.) Sonderson, Station, Thurston, Tracy, Upham, Vall, Van Sant, Wade, Walleridge, Walley, Washburne, Jr., Wentworth, Zollicoffer, NayS-Messer, Abercrombie, Alea, Banks, H. Barksdale, Breckenidge Campbell Carathers, Clark, Cobb. Cook, Graige, Davis, (Ind.,) Dawson, Dean Dieney, Drum, Duber, Eastman, Eddy, Edgerton, Ellison, English, Gemble, Greenwood, Grow, Hamilton, Harlan, (Ind.,) Harris, (Mis.,) Harris, Mile, il Harrison, Harlan, Hendricka, Henn, Houston Hughes, Hunt, Johnson, Jones, (Tenn.,) Jones, (La.), Koto, Chan, Shannon, Shower, Isingleton, Smith, (N. Y.), Smith, (Penn.,) Yalor, (O.) Trout Warren, Washburne, Wells, Jr., Wentworth, Wright, (Mis.,) Wright, (Penn.,) Yacs, expressed by the affirmative side of

est. Warren, Yates.

Fight. (Penn.) Yates.

Extravagant joy expressed by the affirmative side of equestion. Amid the confusion Mr. KERR moved to consider the vote just taken, and lay that motion on the

Mr. RICHARDSON moved the House adjourn, which

was negatived.

The foes of Mr. Kerr's amendment wished to stave off the clinching vote on it, and therefore made numerous motions with that view, which were determined negatively by yeas and nays.

Mr DEAN moved to lay the bill on the table.

Mr HENN moved when the House adjourn it adjourn

to meet on Monday next.

A question arose on the part of several gentleman whether it would be constitutional to do so. Some one said Sunday was a dies non in legislative matters. Great confusion, nearly one half of the members standing.

midy engaged in conversation.

The CHAIRMAN called them to order.

Mr. LETCHER pertinently asked whether gentlemen id not draw their pay for Sunday.

Mr. JONES (Tenn.) demanded the yeas and nays on

Mr. JONES (Tenn.) demanded the yeas and nays on Mr. Henn's motion.

The Speaker pro tem., Mr. ORR, requested the gentlemen in favor of the vote being thus taken to rise. Having counted 29 in the affirmative, he so announced it.

Mr. WRIGHT (Penn.) elevating his voice so as to be heard above the din, earnestly said—twenty nine is not sufficient, Mr. Speaker.

SPEAKER pro. tem. calmly. The chair says there is not a sufficient number. [Laughter.]

However, the Yeas and Nays were subsequently ordered, and only three voted for Mr. Henn's motion.

At 54 o'clock, the chandelier in the dome was lighted for the first time this season. Every prospect of a late night session.

seesion.

Mr. EDGERTON (Ohio) moved that when the House adjourn, it adjourn till Monday.

Question taken—Yeas 8; Nays 103. No quorum members had slipped off to dinner.

Mr. CAMPBELL (Ohio) moved the House adjourn.

norum now present—some gentlemen having returned from dinner. Motion negatived. Galleries rapidly filling up—the occupants no doubt condering what the representatives below were en-

tion; only 97 members voted. Again no quorum.

Motion at 6 o'clock was made to adjourn.

The SPEAKER pro tem. hastily declared it carried, amid much laughter, leaving gentlemen on the floor calling loudly for a division and for tellers.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE. Boston, Thursday, March 9, 1854. In the Senate to day the Hoosac Tunnel Aid bill was

passed to be engrossed under a suspension of the rules. In the House the Liquor Law came up, the question being on the bill reported by the majority of the Committee to unconditionally repeal it. This was rejected—yeas 80, nays 183. An attempt will probably be made hereafter to modify the law by engrafting upon it a stringent license system,

which will probably command a much stronger vote.

The Democrats of the First Congressional District have nominated A. H. Howland as their candidate, vice Scudder

THE RECENT EXPLOSION AT HARTFORD.

HARTFORD, Thursday, March 9, 1854. The Jury, who have investigated the cause of the late explosion in this city, met to-day and passed resolutions, do claring it to be the duty of both State and Municipal author ities to provide by enactment against the prevalent and hazardous practice of placing steam boilers in charge of persons unacquainted theoretically and practically with the laws which govern their occrations; recommending the passage of laws against placing steam boilers in the main building of any factory where workmen are employed ; censuring the conduct of workmen who neglect to inform the proprietors of such establishments when they have reasonable grounds of apprehension that their lives are in danger by reason of the carelessness of the engineer; and declaring that some means should be adopted to prevent boilers from being gauged to carry more steam than is consistent with entire and undoubted safety; and that using steam at a greater pressure should be prohibited by severe

Semuel B. Parsons, another of the persons injured by the ex plosion, d'ed last night.

RAILROAD CONSOLIDATION.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, March 9, 1854.

The stockholders of the Marietta and Hillsborough Railroads voted to day on the question of consolidating the two roads, and it resulted in a majority in favor of the consoli-

DISASTER TO STEAMSHIP CHARLES MORGAN. CHARLESTON, Wednesday, March 8, 1854.

The new steamship Charles Morgan, from New-Yogk, bound for New-Orleans, on her first trip, put into Savannah

to day with her air pump broken.

THE STRIKE AMONG THE CUMBERLAND COAL MINERS.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, March 9, 1854.

The strike among the coal miners in the Cumberland region still continues, and the strikers were growing violent, threatening to drive off all who attempt to take their places. The coal trade of last week was only 1,800 tuns. We have no mail this moraing beyond Wilmington, N.C.

After a whole day spent in considering Mr. Mills's substitute, terminating the Monopoly of the Camden and Ambov Railroad Company in lifteen years, it was ordered to a third reading, with an amendment reducing all fares to 21 cents per mile.

SOUTHERN MAIL FAILURE.
BALTIMORE, Thursday, March 9, 1854.
We have no mail to night south of Richmond.

DOINGS IN THE LEGISLATURE. SENATE ALBANY, Thursday, March 9, 1824.

Mr. ROBERTSON sent up a petition asking for a reduc-tion of fare on that part of the New Haven Railroad run-ning in this State. Also for a separation of the office of Superintendent of Commen Schools from that of Secre-

Mr. Spencer, for the incorporation of Societies to ca-tablish free Churches. ablish free Churches.

Mr. Sherrill, against the repeal of the Commutation

Mr. Halsey, for the New-York Harbor Encroachment

Mr. Halsen, for the New-York Harbor Encroachment
Law.
Mr. Field presented a remonstrance from 159 citizens
of Orleans County against the passage of the Prohibitory
Liquor Law.
Mr. Brooks sent up some three hundred remonstrances
from citizens of New-York City against the Liquor law.
Mr. Brooks sent up some three hundred remonstrances
from citizens of New-York City against the Liquor law.
Mr. B. said that each remonstrance was signed by from
one to three hundred voters, all of whom were Germans,
who, coming from countries where nothing was known of
freedom, to a land wherein they had been taught to believe liberty predominated in every phase of society, know
not how to reconcile the passage of this act with what
they have been taught regarding our boasted liberty.
The language of the remonstrance was somewhat peculiar.
It was written by a German, and expressed in a Germanic
didon, but neither threats nor disrespect were intended by
the remonstrants, however the language made use of
might first strike the sense of this body.
The remonstrants say that they will resist the execution
of the law: nevertheless, that they will maintain the Constitution in every emergency.]

The remonstrance being sens up and read,

of the law: nevertheless, that they will maintain the Constitution in every emergency.]

The remonstrance being sens up and read.

Mr. W. Clark said he thought it an extraordinary document. It conveyed a sort of threat, and this, too, from foreigners. They must dictate to us, fersooth! They, who have got but the first taste of that liberty which we have slways enjoyed. They dictate to the Legislature of New York what constitutes liberty. It was extraordinary, and he thought the remonstrance ought to have a special reference that we might have a report in writing, setting forth our views of such dictation and threats.

Mr. Williams held the same views, and a wood the re-

Mr. Williams hold the same views, and a word that to monstrance to a Select Committee.

Mr. Potnam remarked that during our revolutions. The struggle Burke said that "something was to be forgiven "the spirit of liberty." This great philosophical truth was as potent in this our day. This remonstrance, as said by the Senator from the Vith, was drawn up by a gentle man evidently not well acquainted with our style of expression, but he denied that it conveyed any threat or disrespect. And why should not these German citizens be treated with the same respect that are other remonstrants? Native citizens have remonstrance against the passage of this act, and their remonstrances have always received a respectful reference, and he contended that our German citizens were as fairly entitled to be heard as they. Mr. Crooser thought the Senators from the XXIVth and XXVth (Messrs. Clark and Williams) had raised a "tempest in a tempot." There was nothing disrespectful in this remonstrance, nor was there any threat of violence. Mr. Whitner favored the motion to refer to a Select Committee. He maintained that the remonstrance did contain dictation and threats. It was insolent in its tone, and should receive the rebeak that its temerity demanded. After much discussion, and before any action was taken with regard to the remonstrance.

Mr. Mr. Clark called for the consideration of the

th regard to the remonstrance, Mr. M. H. CLARK called for the consideration of the

Mr. M. H. CLARK called for the consideration of the SPECIAL ORDER.

The Temperance bill then came up for a third reading. Mr. DICKINSON moved that it be recommitted to a Select Committee, with instructions to amend by striking out the last of August the time for the law to go into effect) and insert the last day of Dedember.

Mr. HALSKY opposed the metion. The last day of August was a much better time for the law to go into effect than the last of December. The last of December would throw it beyond the fall election. Certainly no friend of the bill desired this. He trusted the friends of the measure would remain firm, and insist on the bill as it now stood.

Mr. DICKINSON said that his reason for wishing a postponement of the time was, that immediately on the law going into effect the most bitter feelings would be engendered. Some would be fined, others imprisoned for a violation of the law, and this bitter feeling would show itself at the polls. This he wanted to avoid; and this was the only reason for his motion.

The question was then taken, and it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

AYES-Messes Barnard Bishop, Blakeley, Butta, W. Clark, Con-

AYES-Mesars Barnard Bishop, Blakeley, Butta, W. Clerk, Crossy, Dickinson Dotrence, Field Pratt Putnam, Richards, Robertson, theirill, Walker, Whitney, Williams, Yost-18 NAYS-Mesars, Barr, Bradford, Brooks, M. H. Clark, Z. Clark, Sanfouth, Halsey, Hitchcock, Hopkins, Hutchins, Lanslog, Munros, pencer, Watkins-14. The bill was then referred to the Select Committee, who amended the bill as directed, and immediately referred it back to the Senste, where it was read through for a third

After some further debate, the final vote was taken, with After some further debate, the haal voic was taken, the following result:

YE.S.—Mesers Bishop, Bradford, Butis M. H. Clark, W. Clark, Z. Clark, Darforth, Dickinson, Dorrance, Field, Halsey, Hopkins, Larsins, Munres, Pottann, Richards, Robertson, Sherrilit, Waiker, Whitzey, Williams—21.

NAIS—Mesers Barnard, Barr. Blakeley, Brooks, Croshy, Hitchcock, Hutchins, Pratt, Spencer, Watkins, Yost—11.

THE CONTESTED SEAT CASE

Was next taken up and discussed till the hour of adjournment.

Mr. Spences noticed the following bill yesterday

Mr. Spencer noticed the following bill yesterday:

AN ACT respecting excavations in the City of New-York.

Section 1. Whenever excavations in the City of New-York oblights or other purposes on any later piece of land in the City of New-York, shall be intended to be extricted to the depth of more than twenty-one feet below the cuth and there shall be any party or other wall, wholly or party on adjoining land, and standing upon or within a foot of the boundary lines of such lot, the pressure of the control of the

ASSEMBLY.
THE WHARFAGE BILL.
Mr. SAVAGE presented some sixty remonstrances against any change in the present Wharfage law, and Mr. Born presented some forty more on the same subject. They were referred to the Committee of the Whole having charge of the bill.

were referred to the Committee of the Whole having charge of the bill.

STRAW BAIL.

Mr. MALLORY, from the Judiciary Committee, reported in favor of the bill in relation to taking recognizances in cases of felony in New York.

Mr. C. C. Leigh made a minority report, providing for making it a middemeanor on the part of the District-Attorney of New York to receive any fees in prosecuting for the recovery of a forfeiture. He moved a recommittal of both reports to a Select Committee of lay members, with instructions to incorporate the provision he had reported in favor of the bill. This motion was lost, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

THE ORIGIN OF FIRES IN NEW YORK.

Mr. Savage called up the resolution ordering to a third reading the bill in relation to the duties of Police Justices and their Clerks in New York, having reference to investigations into the origin of fires.

Mr. CONNELING opposed the motion, saying that the bill should be materially amended.

The motion was advocated by Messrs. Savage and Wale, and prevailed.

CONNERISAL AND MERCANTILE PAPER.

Mr. CLISTON brought in the following bill this morning:

AN ACT relative to Commercial act Moreantile Paper.

SECTION. No promisory note or bill of exchange, weether accommodation or business pipe shall be void by reason of any paying or receiving or agreement to pay or allow, such rate of inversal as the perfers may agree upon a pleading and promisory note or bill of exchange, it shall spread provided the time term of such promisory note or bill of exchange, it shall spread provided the besen directly or indirectly reserved that such as the provision of any paying or received than seven per cent per summ, and the provision of the defendance shall receive the full costs, and the piaguid shall recover and be entitled to a vincipal and be nonee.

3. Any party having paid upon such provision of this act.

ever his full costs, and the plaintif shall recover and be entitled to a principal and no more.

3. Any party having paid upon such promisery note or bill of Exchange of the description amend in the first section of this act more than at the rate of seven per cost. per admum, may recove back the entire interest so paid, together with costs of suit in an ac-tion at law, provided the soil is commenced within six months afte such payment of interest. received.

5. So much of title third, chapter fourth, and part second of the Revised Statu II, and so much of the laws of 1837, chapter 436, as is inconsistent with the provisions of this set are hereby repealed.

6. This act shall take effect immediately.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF HORSES.

Mr. Searing brought in a bill to incorporate an association for the improvement of the breeds of horses.

THE SACKETTS HARBOR AND SARATOGA RAILROAD.

The House went into committe on the bill providing

that
"It shall be lawful for the Sacketts Harbor and Sarators Railroad
Company to construct a portion of its road through the Counties of
Warten and Essex, or either of them, and thence westerly through
the Counties of Hamilton, Herkimer, Lewis and Jefferson to Carthage, on the most eligible route."

This matter has engaged the attention of the Railroad
Compilities since the overline of the session, and one of

Committee since the opening of the session, and one of the most powerful lobby influences ever introduced in the Legislature has been brought to bear in its favor. Mr. Gleason moved to add three new sections, pro-

Mr. Gleason moved to add three new sections, providing
That unless the road shall be completed by 1558, all conveyances authorized by the charter of 1568 shall be void, and the lands granted revert to the tete.
That all subscriptions of stock and money paid in by opponents to the change shall be released and refunded, and all decations of land by such individuals shall be released and given up before the commencement of building on the Warren and Essar route.
That the expenditures required to be made by the act of incorporation to entitle the Company to State lands, shall be made on that part of the route which is common to both lines, vir. from Carthage, in Jedirand County, exactly to Brown's Forge.

Mr. G. sustained his motion at some length, when the Committee rose and reported progress.
THE MARKS COURT.

Mr. AITKEN gave notice of a bill in relation to the New-York Marine Court. He has not yet perfected the bill. I understand it will provide for regulating the fees of the Clerk.

PROGRESS OF THE NEBRASKA QUESTION-Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 7, 1854.

That the Nebraska bill is a party measure, that the President is urging it personally in a strenuous manper, that no stone is left unturned to make the party a unit on the question, is entirely true. But that cer tain Democratic members resist the pressure brought to bear on them, maintain their independence, and thus incur the hostility of the Administration and the implacable enmity of the Nebraska leaders, is also true. Among the gentlemen who do so resist, are two of the New-Hampshire members, as we have before stated. The measure is so atrocious that not even the Democratic members of the President's own State can be brought to support it. And this ought to be a good reason why New-Hampshire herself should repudiate it. Doubtless the State would do so, as well as every other free State, if the issue were made dis tinetly. The Boston Atlas will find that the sequel will fully justify our statement which it has undertaken

to contradict. The secret hostility to the bill is wide in the House, and embraces leading Democrats, northern and southern. We do not name them because the melancholy fact exists that men do not follow their convictions even in a measure of such vast consequence as this. They look at home, they look at the way the party current is setting, and they look at the White House. The fear least they should be shot down by their political associates, by their constituents, by the Administration. There is no independence of action in a legislative body under party discipline, -none in the least. It is a camp of brigands in which martial law prevails. He is a bold fellow who sets up for himself in such a crowd. And it is not to be expected that a rebellion should be started unless the rebels expect to be successful. Whether the men will stick therefore, whom we have in our eye, time and circumstances can alone determine. The inflexible opponents of the bill should

not rely upon any such sid. Their course is plate they must look to themselves alone. Ley

bodily across the track and there stubbornly remains Sixty no in the House can defeat the measure as well as a hundred and early, if they are only true and unflinching. A temporar, dislocation of the machinery of government is better than to permit the passage of the bill. But it need not come to that.

The way in which men "cave in" is amazing. But after the illustrious examples in this line, of late years, what is to be expected but a general demoralization ! Behold Norris of New-Hampshire. Here is a man who has spoken and voted for the measure in the Senate. Yet within a mouth he declared to a brother Senator, on the steps of the Capitol, that he would have his arms chopped off before he would vote to repeal the Missouri Compromise!

One of the reasons given for this Nebraska fraud, is, that this is a "nigger era." It is sileged that the North is in a mood to submit to any measure of the Slavery propagandists. Late experience, it is declared, demonstrates it. Now then is the time to go the whole figure. It is only necessary to cry "Abolition" to kill off the opposition to whatever scheme may be started. Upon this ground the conspirators say to the alarmists in the South and the hesitating traitors in the North, that the Nebraska measure is a perfectly safe measure. The northern Denocracy are blind tools and will back us up. So says Cushing, so says Pierce, so says Douglas.

There are curious developments about the vote for Printer to Congress. Northern anti-Democrats all went in for The Union editor, notwithstanding that paper pushes Nebraska as a party measure. Now, why ! I will tell you. Nicholson told these anti-Nebraskians that he did not wish to crowd them, and did not believe in setting up the issue as a test of Democraey. He said he did not write the Nebraska articles complained of, but that they came from the Administration. Semetimes they were furnished by Cushing, and sometimes by Sidney Webster, and that as the paper was the Administration mill, he had to grind the grist that was sent. But personally, he was not the offending

party. This explanation elected him. Old Bullion is preparing for a demonstration against the bill. He is thus reported: "The Senate is emasculated, Sir. Yes, Sir, it is emasculated. A majority do not belong to the masculine gender, Sir. No. Sir, do not belong to the masculine gender."

The amendment to the Nebraska bill excluding aliens from voting in the Territories formed by it, creates a great deal of talk. It was a plan of Atchison's, who hates the Germans and all foreigners with a bitter hate, as indeed do all the men from the slave States. Under their lead it is proposed to Native-Americanize the Democratic party. Clayton, who offered the amendment, was simply Atchison's instrument. It is a striking fact that in no other territorial bill has this exclusion ever been inserted. The design of the Missouri slave holders to make Kansas and Nebraska slave States is thus demonstrated. The political effects of the amendment are undeniable, and occasion the friends of the bill great unessiness and chagrin.

Wright's motion in the House to exclude the colored population from the advantages of the Homestead bill is an act of flagrant injustice and beetleheaded stupidity, which marks the sway of the Slavery sentiment in Congress. This Wright comes from Pennsylvania, and is from a district which gives 2,000 Democratic majority. It is his first session, and he has only got in after three times trying, notwithstanding the great majority his party has in his district. It seems the voters had an instinctive sense of his unfitness to represent a constituency of freemen. They now see it demonstrated. Anybody who hates the colored race as badly as Wright appears to, it would seem should desire to give them the same inducement at least to emigrate from his State that his poor white fellow-citizens have held out by this bill. But he evidently has not brains enough to see the effects of his own vote. He hates the colored man, yet he would make him a pauper at his own doors; for the laxury of supporting him, we suppose. Amiable, generous, clearheaded Mr. Wright !

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ANTI-NEBRASKA MEETING OF THE GERMANS IN NEWARK.

Pursuant to a cail published in the New York and New ark German papers, the Germans of Newark held a meet ing last night at Independence Hall, for the purpose of profesting against the Nebraska bill. L. Roos, Esq. presided; Dr. GREISER was elected Vice-President, and Dr. Secretary. Strong resolutions against the Ne-Schifferer, Secretary. Strong resolutions against the Nebraska bil were passed, and speeches were made by the Rev. Lehlbach, Dr. Greiner, Dr. Schiffner and others. Notwithstanding the bad weather about 300 persons assembled in the Hall, and several hundred were obliged to leave on account of the Hall being too small. It was emphatically asserted by some speakers that, if the extension of Slavery, as the Nebraska bill necessarily must be considered, is a doctrine of the Democratic party, the Germans henceforth will not belong to that party. The meeting was very orderly, and the vote taken on the resolutions unanimous. Want of room prevents us from giving a more extensive report.

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF CITIZENS

RELATIVE TO CLEANING THE STREETS. The Committee of citizens appointed at the indignation meeting held in the Park on Thursday afternoon, to devise some measures for the cleansing of the streets of New-York, met yesterday noon in one of the private rooms at the Astor House. Judge MIDDLEBROOK was called to the

Chair, and Mr LEFFINGWELL appointed Secretary. Mr. John McLally, after a few bref remarks on the object of the meeting, proposed that they should appoint a Committee to draft an address to the public, setting forth the necessity of taking some action as to cleaning the the necessity of taking some action as to cleaning the streets. It was necessary, he thought that a change should be made in the Charter, by which he responsibility of cleaning the streets should be fixed permanently upon some efficer, so that the public might look to him for authority in the matter. As the law now stood, the duty of cleaning the streets was shifted from the shoulders of one to another; and if it continued so, we should live in mud and filth all of our days.

After some other discussion on the subject, it was moved that the Committee be enlarged by the addition of Mesers, E. W. Andrews, John A. Hardenbrook, and J. E. Wells.

Wells.

A motion was then made and carried, that Messrs. Andersw, Walls, Snow, Leftingwell and Middlebrook be appointed a Committee to draft an address to the people, setting forth the necessity of having the Charterso amended as to provide for an officer, to whom should be given full lower to keep the streets of the City always clean.

The Committee then adjourned to meet at the same place on Monday afternson at 4 o clock.

MISSIONARY MEETING-ADDRESS OF THE REV. DR. DUFF, OF CALCUITA.

Last evening a Missionary meeting was held at the Tabernarle, which was densely crowded. After religious services, the Rev. Dr. Durr was introduced. He first alluded

to the promise in the Scriptures that the heathen would become the inheritance of the Saviour, and the necessity implied for Christian missions in their behalf, adding son severe strictures on the supineness in this regard of Churches both in Europe and America; seeing that there are eight hundred millions of Heathens now in the world. Yet, semething is doing, not only in distant lands, but on the dark spots of this City and among the Indians of the Westfor which Dr. Duff was thatkful, though all done he considered vastly short of what is due. He then referred to the vast missionary field open in India. This was first occupied by the Roman Catholic Church which tried to force a formal profession on the natives by Inqualitorial first; it had some success, but that has now passed away. Next came a Protestant power, Holland—but its selfishness prevented any good fruits. Prance came next with philosophers and aumerics, and made small impression. Britain then went into the field, and the rapaciousness of her first representatives prevented much good being done; but now her power extends over all India, and thus the gospel is thrown open to one hundred and fifty millions. The good effects stready appear. Dr. Duff has traveled alone through the native tribes for weeks together and never reseived harm in person or property. No one who has not been in India can understand its physical peculiarities, owing to its infinite variety, ranging from an alluvial seil low as Holland to the highest eminences known. The greater part of the Valley of the India resembles Egypt, that river being its Nile, and it being girt by two deserts. Between the India and Bombay is an emormous marsh, yet for miles along it are mounds of the purest crystelline sait. The Mulabar hills, near Bombay, present a crystelline sait. The Mulabar hills, near Bombay, present a Yet, semething is doing, not only in distant lands, but on the

macrosion of romantic viera, excelling even those of Scotlend, and absanding in spice. On the west side, where the rates fell, is seen a panorams of the most beautiful verdere, while on the east life an immune sandy old at verdere, while on the east life an immune sandy old at verdere, while on the east life an immune of these are at least twelve different vaces and the peop—of to repeak of minor dialetes. The greaver languager. — follow the Brahminical system, which number of these at of the most extraordinary absurding research a compount of the Brahminical system, which is the least five thousand years worth recording or the last five thousand years worth recording or have ing in history form million as of years old he is quite at home. They have two great go, who systems—one for the learned, that of knowledge; one h. 't he people, that of learned, that of knowledge; one h.' the people, that of learned, that of knowledge; one h.' the people, that of learned, that of knowledge; one h.' the people, that of works. The former is a species of matheism; its chief maxim is that the end of max is a knowledge; of Braines, that is, an abstract Delty, without attribute of Braines, while the million of which we will be a species of intellect; then so, scious rese; then rudimerial particles, invisible and instances the universe; first, a vast mass of intellect; then so, scious rese; then rudimerial particles, invisible and instances, became visible todies; next were evolved sparks of intellect, and thus both soul and body are drawn from the Brahma; and the doubt of this identity is the only sin. The religious conclusion is, "I myself am Brahma, is a "God!" Thus good actions become despicable, and the great aim of life is to raise youned to Brahma is advised. They have three hundred and thirty millions of divinities, who are worshipped in the signals. But it is would not do for the multitude, for whom, therefore, a system of good works and polythesim; is devised. They have three hundred and thirty millions of divinities,

EMICRANT PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION

An adjourned meeting was held yesterday of the friends of the proposed association to be called the American and Foreign Emigrant Protective and Employment The Committee who were appointed to nominate a suitable list of efficers, reported that they had not been able to confer with all the gentlemen who it was desirable should be engaged in this work, upon which it was determined to defer the organization to another meeting, to be held at the office of Mr. De Motte, room No. 11, over the

Broadway Bank, on Thursday, March 16, at 4 o'clock

P. M., at which time a complete organization will be ef-

fected, and, as we hope, such an interest taken both in city and country, as will be productive of much good.

We understand that the shipping interest is generally

We understand that the shipping interest is generally favorable to the proposed Association; and we suppose that all the enigrant runners and ticket swindlers will be opposed to it; and we suppose that some of the humbug a who keep those mock anction establishments cailed "in-telligence offices" will fear their craft is in danger, as it ought to be, if some statements we heard of the way poor girls are cheated out of their money are half true.

It is said that girls are required to pay fitty cents when they register their names, for which they receive an assurance that the proprietor will get them a place, and are after told verbally and by advertisment that they have numerous applications on their books for just such servants, and that they have only to wait till the applicant comes in again, and they shall be particularly recommended. But unfortunately they sometimes wait for weeks, and then fail to get the promised situation.

A conscientious clerk objected to the manner the poor applicants were deceived, and was called a fool by his employer, who said it was not their business to hunt up places, all be had to look after was the fee. These men need looking after.

THE LATE GREGORY DILLOS -Yesterday afternoon the remains of the late Gregory Dillen were conveyed to the tomb. At ten o'clock A M. a solemn high mass was perfermed in St. Patrick's Cathedral, for the repose of his soul. At 3 o'clock P. M. his remains were interred in the family vault, beneath the Cathedral. Present on the occasion were the Commissioners of Emigration and the officers of the various Associations with which he was connected. The services were performed by the Revs. Messrs. Starr, Baily and Quinn. The sulogy was pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Starr. As Mr. Dillon was very generally known for the

Mr. Starr. As Mr. Dillon was very generally known for the interest he has taken in and his persistent efforts for the welfare of the emigrant, we give a short sketch of his life: He was born in the County Roscommon, Ireland, on the leib of April, 1782, and came to this country in the year 1800, in company with at elder brother, who was implicated in the rebellion. Arrived here, he procured employment as clerk in a counting house, in which capacity he acted for some time. In 1812 Mr. Dillon took up arms in defense of his adopted country, and acted on the Canada frontier as captain of a volunteer company. In 1822 he removed to Augusta, Goorgia, where he did business as a merchant until 1836, when he returned again to this City, where until his death, he continued to reside. Knowing from experience the difficulties with which they had to contend, he was impelled to exert himself in behalf of the newly arrived emigrants. He was one of the founders of the Irish Emigrant Society, and for the last ten years its President. The Irish famine caused such a food of emigrants to pour into this City, that it became impossible for a private organization like that of the Emigrant Society to extend that relief which the exigencies of the case demanded; hence the establishment of the Board of Commissioners of Emigration, of which Mr. D., was a member. Mr. D. was also, at the time of his death, President of the Emigrant Soviety to extend the emigrant from fraud and robbery. Mr. Dillon devoted his all energies for the last twelve years in efforts for the annelioration of the condition of the emigrant. Indeed, to the excitement consequent upon the wearying and never-censing labors in this cause is in some measure to be attributed his death. He was in the strictest sense of the word a self-made man; he worked his way up from a poor and friendless emigrant to be a wealthy and honored citizen. In manner he was retiring and modest—shrinking from all notoricty, chosing to act silently in his practical efforts in behalf of the friencless

THE NEW CITY HALL.-Yesterday morning the Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen, and the Special Committee from Washington, held a meeting in the City Hall for the purpose of considering the matter as to the erection of a new City Hall in the Park on the site of the building recently destroyed by fire. The meeting was held with clo doors, - censequently we are unable to give a full re-port of the proceedings. We understand that the Common Council proposed to the Committee from Washing-ton to erect a new City Hall in the Park, providing the United States Government will take a portion of the building for a Post-Office, United States Courts, Offices, &c. In the event of the proposition being accepted, it is designed in the erection of the new Hall, to extend the editive to Broadway The United States Government now expend \$30,000 annually for the rent of buildings and offices in this City, which amount would more than pay the interest on the sum necessary to be expended in ere ting a new Hall. The object of the Washington Committee is to hear the propositions of the Common Cosmell in the premises. We did not learn whether any other proposition than the

Execution -Thomas Motley and Wm Blackledge, the two men whose barberous crime was hunting down and flay-ing alive a slave, which made their case notorious, were hung at Waterloo, South Carolina on Friday last. A rescue was feared, and a large detachment of soldiers accompenied them to the ground.

RESIGNATION OF HOS. ZENO SCUDORR.—The Hon. Ze co Scudder. M. C., from the First District, has resigned his seat in the House on account of continued ill health, and in view of the position of affairs at Washington where the vote of every member from Massachusetts is wanted upon questions of vital importance, the Governor has appointed Morday, the 3d day of April, for the holding of an election to fill the vacancy.

[Boston Journal.

FRANCE.

Paris, Monday, Feb. 20, 1854. We are living in the midst of exciting times. The chivalry of Europe, buried forty years ago at Waterleo is awaling with an enthusiasm that threatens to drive tate oblivion forever the memory of these forty years of peace and prosperley. One need but look at the terrific preparations for war that are now going on in Europe to be convinced that the war spirit, buried for a time by the better instincts of mankind, is yet sufficiently active to overlook the interests of an improved humanity and an advanced civilization, to gratfy its bloody wants. Old England, true to her antecadents, after exhausting herself of words is putting on her armor with a degree of energy and on a scale of magnitude which does credit to her most martial days: she is preparing for the contest with an eathusinsto and a force which might well frighten any less exemy than the Emperor of all the Russias. In the centest in favor of the weak against the strong, she presents to the world a spectacle which mounts to the

presents to the world a spectacie which mounts to the sublime, and atones for many of her past argressions. In France less is known of the intentious of the Government. The Government resides in the Tuileries, and what takes place in the secret cabinet of that building is selfem known outside of it. It is, therefore, to be repretted that when it does permit its acts to become public, they should be exhibited in so weak a form, as in the autograph letter of the 29th January. The mortification which this unfortunate letter has created in the breasts of the French and Frajish people is deep and lusting. Even the ministerial journals, whese duty it is in the interests of Turkey, to say nothing of the restrictions on the Press, to culogive the document, they do so with a restraint which plainly enough indicates that the writer is sactificing bis feelings to the necessities of the case. The which plainly enough indicates that the writer is sac-rilicing his feelings to the necessities of the case. The phrases which they use are those stereotyped phrases used by courtiers in all times past, and proceed only from the tongue; there is no heartiness in it. When the loyal French people saw the diplomatic corres-pondence which had been going on for the last ten months; when they saw that Russia had been begged over and over again to make peace upon reasonable and honorable terms; and when they saw all these propo-sitions, honorable alike to the French and English cab-inets, answered with the cannon of Sinope, they cried sitions, honorable alike to the French and English cabinets, answered with the cannon of Sinope, they cried
out, "It is enough!" And when they saw, after Russia
had recalled her Minister from France and thrown
down the glove for combat, and after the French Minister had left St. Petersburg; when they saw, after
all these demonstrations for war, the Emperor of
France writing a letter unasked to the Emperor of
Russia, in which he prayed, in the same terms as his
Minister. De L'huys, had already done a dozen times,
for the forher rore of the Car, adding even a conces-Minister. De L'huys, had already adde a dozen sind for the forbearance of the Czar, adding even a concession which the Czar had demanded and been refused only two months previously, the French people cried out, "It is too much! The dignity of France is sold;

out, "It is too much! The dignity of France is sold;
"it is outraced!"
The idea that such a letter was going to recatablish peace in such a crisis is so simple that a boy ten years old should never have conceived it. On your side of the water you will only see the opinious of the journals; but I can assure you that no one act of Louis Napoleon has ever sunk him so thoroughly in the estimation of his own subjects as this one. It is only necessary to find eneself in a company where it is not suspected there are spies to know what are the true sentiments of the French in regard to it. The least that is said of it is that it was malapropos, and a freebrand calculated to disturb the harmony that existed on the subject of the war. Now that the negative response of the Emperor of Russia has arrived—the only response which he could make under the circumstances—the feeling against Louis Napoleon for placing himself in so humiliating a position has increased ten-fold. Twice in thirteen months has the Emperor Nicholas had the advantage of Louis Napoleon in point of dignity; twice has he shown himself the greater man of the two.

The conviction has now become very general hat

The conviction has now become very general that upon France and England must rest in agreat measure upon France and England must rest in agreet measure the responsibility of the terrible war that is about to connence. By their indecisive course the Czar was allowed to remain until two months ago in the belief with which he started, that England and France would not seriously interpose in the affair. He has now gone

A curious instance of the straits to which the Eu-A curious instance of the straits to which the Budays age, at the American Legation in this city. I
happened to be present at the moment referred to, and
thus became acquainted with the circumstance. A
man asked for an interview with our Minister on business of importance. He was dressed like an upperclass workman, but he seemed to me to be in disguise,
and above the position in life in which he endeavored
to represent himself. He carried in his pocket a letter
frem a French exile, now at Nice, lying concealed, and from a French exile, now at Nice, lying concealed, and for whom the Police are in search. The letter, written for whom the Police are in search. The letter, written en a common sheet of note paper, had perhaps a dozen lines on the first page on a subject of no importance, written with common ink, regularly addressed and signed, and intended as a screen to what followed. The man held the paper to the fire, and at once appeared on the entire balance of the sheet a message to our Minister, written with "sympathetic ink," and which became as legible under the influence of heat as the few lines on the first page.

The generation leaked appricious, but curiosity

The operation looked suspicious, but curiosity prompted its permal. The exile, hearing exaggerated accounts, no doubt, of the protection offered by the accounts, no doubt, of the protection offered by the United States Government to refugees, prayed our Minister to send him a passport which would protect him in leaving Sardinia, and enable him either to go to the United States or to come to Paris. The passport was to bear a false name, with his description, which he gave carefully. He also gave directions that it should be inclosed in a small box with a false bottom, that the box should bear a mark that would indicate its contents as being free from duty in passing the Sardinian frontier, that it should be addressed to a certain person in Nice, and placed in the care of the Messagaries Nationales, the great French Express Company, for trensportation. The letter contained further details relating to the unpleasantness of his situation, why he was forced to leave his country, etc. Our Minister, of course, refused to have anything to do with the affair, and advised the man to write to the exile to endeavor to get on heard the first American vessel which came in port and thus to escape to the United States. The man then replied, with a quiet smile: "But he would rather return to Paris; there is going to be "something here soon and he wants to be here." This admission put the matter further than ever out of the power of the Minister to do anything for him. He then drew from his pocket a subscribed and paid various sums to aid the refugee to return to Paris in case he found an opportunity to escape from his present concealment. In running my eye over the list I noticed names which would have done honor to the bloodiest days of Robespierre's reign. "Swords and Pistols" gave 5 francs: "Bayonets," 3 francs: "Powder and "Shot," 3 francs: "Le Drapeau Rouge," 2 francs, etc.

The letter of Mr. Daniels, Chargé at Tarin, in which the letter of the state of the state of the supplicions on En-

"Shot," 3 francs: "Le Drapeau Rouge," 2 francs, etc.

The letter of Mr. Daniels, Charge at Turin, in which
he gives so free an expression of his opinions on Eurepean society, has been published in the Paris papers,
and before now read throughout Europe. An ancedete
is also current in well-informed circles that Mr.
Daniels lately in conversation with a gentleman of
distinction in the Sardinian Government, said to him
abruptly, "Sir, the best thing you can do is to kick
"out your King, and make a Republic of your
"country!"

Within the last year, it must be admitted, American diplomatic representation in Europe, with some honorable exceptions, has not shed much luster on the country. The opinion has taken root here that the Democratic party now in power at Washingion, is opposed to speciating any man to office who inclines to "raffle-"shirtiam;" and if he should happen to admit that he understands the French language, his standing with the party would be compromised at once and his application for office rejected.

I recollect hearing Mr. Douglas say a few months ago, when in this city, that in an interview with Count Nesselvode at St. Petersburg, that gentleman asked him, in the course of conversation, who was to be the new United States Minister to Russia! The Judge pronounced the Minister's name: when the first question was—accompanied with a significant expression of countenance—"Can be speak French!"

Gov. Seymour, Minister to Russia, family and suiteare new in this city and about to leave for St. Petersburg. The position of the United States Minister at the Court of the Czar, in the absence of an English or French Embassador; will be an influential one, it might be made the most influential.

The report is current to-day that frince Mapoleon Bonaparte is to be place that it is not true. Within the last year, it must be admitted, American

SENATOR TOUCEY HUNG.—We are inform tor Tencey was hung in effigy, in Ma'zest, I on Monday night, by people of that city we censed at his vote for the Nebraska bill. O of the effigy was a placeful, with the words Traitor."